

THE ROLLA EXPRESS.

BY WALKER & LICK. }

ROLLA, PHELPS CO., MO., JAN. 17, 1863.

{ VOL. III.—No. 13.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Rolla, Mo., Jan. 15, 1863.

A. DAVIS JOHN Q 2 Allen Geo T
Armstrong W
BUMGARDER H 2 Brown J M
Brant Charles Boyne Declus R
Buller Henry Buller Edward
Brown John W Brothel Francis A
Buckner Wm Biker T H
Berger Julius Butler E F
Beall Arrow P Boyre D R
Blue J J N Beaumont J O
Bays Nancy A Brown H B
Blue Jackson Boker Joshua
Boher Jacob Byler Edw
Burt Boswell Black Simeon P
Blake L S
Brown Mary L
CROW M C Connelly Martin
Clark Alany Campbell Wm C
Clifton Jas Church Geo
Cain John B Dr Coleman George
Clark Geo B Crump J C
Coutler James Crawford Emile Mrs
Copeland J Martha Culbertson Josiah
Crow Sarah Cummings Mary
Crown G J Carr James
Calahan Elizabeth Carleton A J
Chamberlain Aaron Clark John
Culp Martha
Carney Wm
DECKER MELISSA 3 Delmar Wm
Diverse John W Dixon Elizabeth
Deers Mary Jiness Dodson Harriett F
Durham N B Deer N J
Dixon John T Delannar Simon
Durham J A W Donatune Jas R
Daniels N B
ELSTON THOS N Edwards Emily
Erb Jacob
FORD ORIN J Finner Wilhelm
Fowler W J Freagant Wm H
Fulton Wm Frederic Louis
Fitzwaters Moses Frances Clayton
Fouts Alex Fitznoter S M
Foster Sam'l Fensel James
Fueller Ira
GALLOP ROBT Glaze H S Capt
Gorvin Jennie J Garveth Isaac
Grant Pleasant Gentry Joshua
Green J J Goodwin Thos
Gaylord John Guilmeier Frederic
Griman John
HEBB HENRY Hamilton R F
Hadden Hester A Halfrell Geo
Hulcomb Geo H Hobbs John
Hester Toney Hornor August
Hend John B Holaday John A
Hart Alvin G Heeb Frederic
Harris W W Hodges Leonard J
Hopkins Geo R Samuel Howland R T
Howard Thos J Heisner John
JARVIS WM Jay George
Jons David Johnson Henry J
Jobe John H
KNAPPER JOHN Kelley A P
Kemper Wm B Maj Keller John
Keller John Kerler John
Kavanaugh Patrick Kohler Joseph
Kemper Wm B Lieut Kolling Fred
LAFONSTAIN MOSES Laverling M V B
Lindley Octave Lock Collins
Lucas Geo A Mrs Longman Eliza Mrs
Lester Ann Mrs Lemue L E Mrs
Lemay L S Lehmkuhl John D
Landess Ellen Lee John A J
Long G W Lieut Lickhaer S E
MCGHEE JAMES Marlow Wm
Mahon Rebecca Mount Francis
Macomber Isabel McAfee Geo F
Matsinger Polly A Mitchell David
Moeber Citations Miller James H
Mason Curdian Z Moore Geo
McGe John McCallum Wm
McConan Day or Simpson McDonald Henderson
McNee Geo M McLean Alex
McDaniel Wm Morris Benj
Miller A M Miss Morris Mathew
Morehead Isaac Mische H
NELLS GEO O'KELLY MARY Q T
Nooks Jackson O'Maly Wm
PEACH ISAAC 3 Plumb Jeremiah
Powell Katherine Pomroy W G
Pillmer Elijah Patterson John
Pulmer A Mrs QUMLAN JAS
Parker D F Quintins Doling
REBA JAMES B Rainville Sylvester
Ryan A M Roberts John W
Ross Robt Raley Matey
Roberts Jas Roberts Blunt
Richardson Joshua Richards Julia
Roberson John Thomas Louis
Roberts Sarah Ray Jesse
Roach Q P Roberson John
SHULTS J F Sapp Lindsey F
Stewart Alvin R Sanders A F
Steward Thos Sander Geo F
Sutherland Edw'd Sweeny W J
Spurgeon Ellen Stephens Geo R
Snodgrass Hiram Smith John
Smith Jos Dr Switzer Henry
Smyer Jane Stoller Eliza
Shannon R H Schniber John
Stephens R H Solade L A
Stephens H C Shewe Peter
THOMAS Wm H Tovey Thos
Thirible Joseph Taylor Wm A
Taylor A D UNSELL B
Tally Jno
VANBROCKLIN W Vandyke W H
Vandyke Dr A C Vice Jno A
WYATT W P Williams Wm
Williams Jno Wright Wm E
Wade Mrs Sallie E Williams S
Walker Jacob Wedgwood Chas
Wilson Miss E Wilson J V
Williams A B Wooton L D
Wheeler Wm Woods P L
Whitaker Jno Wilson Geo W
Wickensham Mrs Weaver Jacob
Walter Wm E C White W H
Wilcox Wm
YOUS CHAS Youngs Siras
York Wesley Young Philip

The law allows the Printer one cent each, for advertising letter, which must in all cases be paid on delivery.
Letters for St. Louis and the East, must be in the office by 9 A. M., those for the West, by 4 P. M.
Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."
R. P. FAULKNER, P. M.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by W. H. Hazard, living in Hawkins Township, Phelps County, in the State of Missouri, and posted before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, one mare pony of a black color, with white pides around the girth and a spot on the left side of the neck and also on the right side of the neck, left hind foot and leg white up to the stifle, right hind leg white to the hock, right fore leg white up to the knee, white face and mouth, thirteen hands high, supposed to be 12 years old next spring. Appraised to \$150 dollars by Alexander Shephard and F. M. Patterson, appointed for that purpose. Given under my hand, this 24 day of January, 1863,
JOHN PERRY,
Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of John Kinley, deceased, that the undersigned Administrator will make final settlement of said estate, at the next regular term of the Phelps County Court, Mo., to be begun and held on the first Monday in Feb. A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Rolla, Mo.
W. C. YORK, Adm.

The Rolla Express.



C. P. Walker, } Editors and Proprietors.
Henry Lick, }

ROLLA, JANUARY 17, 1863.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA.

It is said the enrolled Militia saved Springfield and there is no doubt of the truth of the statement. Not that the Volunteer troops did not do their duty, but they were few in number and doubtless unacquainted with the people. A slanderous report came to us, no doubt from those who wished it true, that the Enrolled Militia had gone over to the rebels, but the final reports defend them from all suspicions of the kind, and we find the Enrolled Militia were among the most active defenders of the place. It is not popular now, to say anything in praise of the Militia of our State, but when the truth is spoken they receive praise. As a class of men none are more patriotic, and none have more at stake or are more ready to defend their homes with their lives. Most of these men are represented in the Volunteer service, either by sons, brothers or men of kin. All praise, we say to the loyal Missouri Militia. Instances are rare when they have dishonored our arms. Though they may, in some instances, lack the discipline of more regular troops, they are nevertheless of invaluable aid in the defense of the State.

DEATH OF MAJ. A. C. GRAVES.

We regret to announce the death of the senior editor of the Springfield Journal, A. C. Graves, who has long since been acting in the capacity of Clerk of the Greene County Court. The deceased leaves a large circle of warm friends—friends who gathered around him in his dying moments to witness a christian's anxious departure. He met an untimely death by the rude hand of the rebel foe, from a wound inflicted while engaged in the fight at Springfield. The battle commenced about ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., the Union force 3,599 under command of Gen. Brown and the rebels 5,000 picked mounted infantry commanded by Marmaduke. At the opening of the battle Maj. Graves was on Gen. Holland's Staff, but feeling the true spirit of patriotism, left the Gen. and engaged the rebel enemy face to face. He fought the good fight and died a christian patriot.

The report of Col. Wm. D. Wood, Acting Adjutant General, exhibits the force of volunteers from this State, now in the service of the United States nearly all of whom are in distant fields. The number after the casualties of war and mustering out those who had been irregularly enlisted, amounts to 27,491. The report shows that the State Militia raised for the war under Gov. Gamble's arrangement with the President after all casualties and after the disbanding of battallions still amounts to 10,540, showing that the State now has in service for the war the number of 38,031 men.

It will be seen by the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts that the debt of the State is now \$24,734,000, and Defense Warrants \$700,000. Of this amount \$23,701,000, consists of bonds loaned to the several railroads, the interest upon which the roads are bound to provide for as well as the principle when it may become due.

Speech of Hon. Elijah Perry.

Delivered in Joint Assembly of the Missouri Legislature, January 7th, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to make, not a speech, but a few observations, in explanation of the vote I am about to cast. Much has been said by gentlemen in this Assembly in endeavoring to impress upon the members the potency of caucus nominations. It is said that Col. Brown, having received the nomination, made unanimous, in a caucus of emancipationists, is therefore entitled, by every principle of good faith, to receive the unanimous support of the Emancipation party in Joint Assembly. Without admitting these facts, I desire to say at the outset that I am, as a matter of principle, opposed to the whole system of caucuses. It is a system, in my opinion, which is, and always has been pregnant with evils. It is nothing more nor less than aristocratic form of government for a party. In other words, it is the government of a party by a few professional politicians, the system being to reduce numbers, and then bring the control of the party within the power of a few men. Hence, it becomes a powerful temptation and dangerous opportunity for corrupt, ambitious and designing men.

It is, in my opinion the Democratic party which has brought ruin and corruption on this government; and it is equally my opinion that it is the system of caucuses which brought ruin and corruption on the Democratic party.

But, sir, it is not true, as stated, that Col. Brown was nominated by a majority of Emancipationists. It is true that a caucus composed of forty-nine members was held in this building a few days ago. The whole number of emancipationists in this Legislature, as is seen by the vote just given, is one hundred and four. Col. Brown was nominated in that caucus, composed, as it was, of less than one-half of his party. The nomination was made by a minority, and not by a majority: Col. Brown is not the choice of a majority of his party. But now all emancipationists are called upon, under the pains and penalties of being read out of the party, to support the nominee of that minority. It is true, due notice of the caucus was given, but the majority of the party, like myself, wishing to vote independently, and to go untrammelled into the election, did not see fit to attend. For these reasons, I do not feel bound to support Col. Brown merely because he is the nominee of that caucus. That fact, therefore, will have no influence on my action, one way or the other.

But, sir, there are very important reasons why I cannot support Col. Brown. I intend to vote, however, for a good Emancipationist. I believe Emancipation to be the true policy of the State. In fact, this State never should have been a slave State. Slavery was never adapted to this State, either in respect to latitude, climate, natural productions, or in any other respect. Slavery is only adapted to the growth of rice, cotton and sugar. But now especially, when the profoundest object of the Southern Confederacy is to build up a republic, of which slavery is to be the chief corner stone, it should be our purpose to put this State in such a condition that it can by no possibility become a part of that Confederacy. We should make Missouri as repugnant to the South as Massachusetts or Ohio. But while I am in favor of emancipation, I am also in favor of the Union and Constitution, and I cannot support any man for such an important position as that of Senator of the United States who is not in favor of the restoration of this Government just as our fathers made and handed it down to us. I have in my hand an address delivered by Col. Brown in St. Louis, on the 17th day of September, 1862, in which I find sentiments hostile to our constitution and government as they existed before this rebellion. I will read one extract:

"The Union as it was. All who look at events which have come upon us, see that the Union as it was contained the seeds of death—elements of aggression against liberty and reaction through civil war."

"For one, I take witness here before you all, that I want no such Union." When asked, therefore, as the charlatans of the hour often do ask, "would you not wish the Union, as it was, restored, even if slavery were to remain intact and protected, say emphatically no!" say no!" Now, sir, what is the construction?

He does not want our present constitution as our fathers framed it, but he wants a new government and another form of constitution. He is, in fact, only a conditional Union man. He seems plainly to say that as the South are seeking to build up a new government on the foundation of slavery, so we should seek a new form of Constitution resting upon the principle of the abolition of slavery in all the States. He assumes that slavery is the cause of this rebellion, and that the cause being removed the rebellion will cease. But is slavery the real cause of this war? I answer, No. This is apparent from the fact that those States which suffered the very least from the doctrines of Abolition were the very first to secede; and those which suffered most from that cause were the most loath and the last to secede. No, sir; slavery was not the cause, but only the pretext. The causes which incited this rebellion were the same which incited the attempt at rebellion in the administration of Gen. Jackson. The adoption, therefore, of a new form of constitution, which shall exclude slavery from all the States will not remedy our existing difficulties.

It is frequently said that "extremes meet." This is true, and just as true in politics as in anything else. To illustrate: the old Republican doctrine was that Congress should legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. The Breckinridge Democratic doctrine was precisely the same. They both held that Congress should legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories—the Republicans, however, wishing to legislate it out, and the Breckinridge Democrats to legislate it in. They did not differ on the principle, but only in the mode of operation.

Again, Abolitionists wished to abolish the old form of government, that slavery might be abolished. Secessionists wished to abolish the old form of government that slavery might be established; both wished to abolish the government but each with a different object. And Col. Brown is such an extremist that his views in regard to the restoration of the Union coincide precisely with those of the secessionists. Neither he nor the secessionists desire the restoration of the Union as it formerly existed.

But, sir, there is another matter which has been advocated by the friends Col. Brown, that I cannot pass over in my remarks. I refer to that fallacy commonly termed the Higher Law. I did not expect that even the friends of Col. Brown would advocate this doctrine on this floor, at this late day. It is in my opinion, sir the most dangerous and fallacious doctrine that ever entered into the heart of man. It is one which tends inevitably to anarchy. It is in fact the absence of all law, because it leaves every man at liberty to obey or violate any law, according to his own peculiar notion.

It is a most fallacious doctrine, because it assumes that a man's conscience is an infallible judge, whereas it is not. The conscience frequently becomes seared and distorted. It is liable to disease like the mind or body. It is influenced by passion, prejudice, interest, education, and in many other ways. One man's conscience may dictate one course of action, another man's a very different course.

But the doctrine of higher law, as taught here, is, in itself, an absurd contradiction. It is a direct violation of the law of God, which is the only Higher Law. Christ himself said:

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars" and unto God the things that are God's."

So St. Paul says:

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The powers that are ordained of God."

"Whoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

Again, the scripture says:

"Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the King as supreme, or unto Governors, as unto them that are sent by Him for the punishment of evil doers and for the praise of them that do well."

"Who, (Christ) when he was reviled reviled not again; when he suffered he threatened not; but committed himself to Him that judgeth righteously."

Sir, he who violates the law of the land to follow what he supposes to be the dictates of conscience, in that very act

But sir; I will detain you no longer. I cannot support Col. Brown even though he is the nominee of a minority of Emancipationists. I cannot support a man who is not in favor of the Government and the Constitution which our fathers have handed down to us. I cannot support a man who is not an Unconditional Union man. I cannot support a man who subscribes to the pernicious doctrines of what is termed the "Higher Law." I shall support that man who is an Unconditional Union man; who is in favor of the restoration of this Union even with or even without slavery; and who at the same time, as a citizen of Missouri, is willing to make this a free State.
I vote for Hon. Sam'l T. Glover.

LATEST FROM HOUSTON.

The following dispatch from Gen. Warren was received at Headquarters last night:

Houston, Jan. 14, 1863.

Major-General Curtis: All information by scouting parties sent out confirms me in the opinion expressed yesterday, that the enemy are in rapid retreat toward Arkansas.

The force at Hartsville consisted of three brigades, Gen. Marmaduke in command, with from four to five thousand men.

Their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not fall below two hundred and fifty or three hundred, including Brig. Gen. Emmett McDonald killed, and Gen. Porter badly wounded.

The conduct of our officers and men was admirable.

FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

A RICH CASE.

Wending our weary way homeward last night at a late hour, after the last bit of "local" copy had been set, and the last proof read, we came upon an individual clinging affectionately to a lamp post. He was inebriated. We asked him what he was doing there, and he replied, "waiting for 'lection 'turns—can't go home till know who 'lected; got ten dollars bet that Se-(hic) Seworth 'll beat Wadsmour. Got any 'turns from (hic) Newburgh? No? Guess Newburgh zall right for Seworth (hic). 'Rah for Seworth! N'ork State 'll go for license, sure—N'ork State's a good feller—so's Seworth—I'm in favor'f (hic) tell our erring zizzers to go in peace—Seworth is too—erring zizzer's good feller—don't want to zasperate erring zizzers—I'd le'm go—so'd Buva'n-jouren—so'd Seworth—so'd Ben. Wood.—bet he would. Les send olive branch to (hic) zizzers. Easy 'nough to stop the war: let zizzers keep house for us—that's the the matter. 'Rah for Seworth and erring zizzers! Has 'lection 'turns brought any telegraph office? Has erring ziz (hic) zizzers carried any States in New Jersey? Tell us the news, can't ye?"

We left him clinging to the lamp-post, shouting hysterically for "Seworth and erring zizzers." Guess he must have been a "butternut."—[Cleveland Leader.

REMARKS BY THE APPLE MAN.

"I wish I was a double-faced man," said the old gentleman, smiling, "because were I such a person, I could perform two offices at once—keep my eyes open for customers and look at the flag flying yonder at the same time. Now I must do one or the other. Necessity says, keep your eye sharp open for trade; patriotism says, keep your eye on the flag. Therefore I turn my back on my flag, but not on my country. I look around twenty times a day to see it flying there and count the stars with the pride that a miser might feel in counting his gold. It is strange to me that all to a man, do not flock to sustain the flag. I have lived in the luxury of foreign courts—I have seen the splendor of aristocratic establishments, but never, until I came to live under that flag and realize the security of its shadow while selling apples for my living, have I felt a true appreciation of manhood, and the necessity for its defence—three cents, sir; real Duchesses—and my voice shall always be heard in its vindication." The old gentleman's remarks were uttered in the noise of passing omnibus.

Mr. Pollock, Director of the Mint Philadelphia, anticipates from the rich